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Counsel for the heirs of John Codman  
Boston, March 28, 1835.



SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1835.

## ELECTION OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Ticket published in our paper yesterday, for County Committee, was elected last evening at Faneuil Hall, by the Democrats of Boston, by a large majority—some of the names upon it received a majority of two or three hundred votes, and the lowest, upwards of forty. The whole number of votes cast was upwards of six hundred—six hundred and sixty-two, we believe.

The Rev. P. Byrne has requested us, as an act of justice to his character, to publish his letter to the Editor of the Boston Courier, which will be found upon the First Page of this day's paper.

For the Boston Morning Post.

The use of credit for specie, as currency, not attended by any national advantages—while it constantly tends to produce mischief. Operation of foreign trade, under the system, which always gives foreigners the advantage, in our exchange of products.

Mr Editor—That the substitution of a credit currency, for specie, is a tax on American industry for the benefit of foreigners, is evident from the well known operations of the system. The manner in which the system necessarily works, has been explained by Nicholas Biddle in a very brief and intelligent passage, written some years ago. After the usual claim of "national economy," he remarks that—

"This advantage has by its side a great danger.—The constant tendency of banks is to lend too much, and to put too many notes in circulation. Now the addition of many notes, even while they are as good as gold, by being always exchangeable for coin, may be injurious; because the increase of the mixed mass of money [specie and bank notes] generally occasions a rise in the price of all commodities.—The consequence is, that the high price of FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS tempts foreigners to send a large amount of their commodities, while the high price of DOMESTIC PRODUCTIONS prevents these foreigners from taking in exchange a large amount of our commodities. When, therefore, you buy from foreigners more than they buy from you, as they cannot take the paper part of your currency, they must take the coin part."

In short, the substitution, in "plenty money" times, "tempts" foreigners to sell a large amount of FOREIGN PRODUCTS to us, for which they are paid, at HIGH PRICES, in specie. In the best of times, then, the system is no "economy" to us; as it enables foreigners to cash their products, to a large amount, at high specie prices. This effect is the necessary result of the laws of trade. When the balance of exchange is against us, foreign bills of exchange rise in price like every thing else, and dealers, as well as foreigners, find it more profitable to ship specie, than to purchase bills or send out domestic products. The necessary consequence of lessening the national stock of specie, from a desire to "economize" it, is to create an unfavorable rate of exchange; this unfavorable rate is the cause of "a want of currency," and in a country like ours, where the stock is small, it may, says Gallatin, continue for years. The system works no better in "hard money" times, when the banks, in order to stop the export of specie, are obliged to call in their notes.

"The operation proceeds thus: by issuing no new notes, but requiring something from your debtors, you oblige them to return to you the bank notes you lent them, or their equivalents. This makes the bank notes scarce—this makes them more valuable—this makes the goods for which they are generally exchanged, LESS VALUABLE—the debtor, in his anxiety to get your notes, being willing to sell his goods at a sacrifice—this brings down the price of goods, and makes every thing cheap. The FOREIGNER, finding that his goods must be sold so low, sends no more. The American importer, finding that he cannot make money by importing them, imports no more. The remainder of the coin of course is not sent out after new importations, but stays at home, where it finds better employment in purchasing the cheap articles, and when the foreigners hear of this state of things, he sends back the coin he took away. He took it away merely because your products were so high that he could not make any profit in his country by taking them. But when the news reaches him that his productions are very cheap in our country, he will also learn that our productions are cheap too, and he sends back the coin to buy these cheap productions of ours," we paying the expense of sending it back by giving a premium.

In short, the substitution, in "hard money" times, compels us to sell AMERICAN products to foreigners at low prices, in order to get back the coin with which we bought FOREIGN products at high prices. When money is plenty, under this system of currency, we tempt foreigners to sell us large amounts of their products at high prices, but cannot "tempt" them to buy ours in exchange; and when money is scarce, we are "obliged" by the banks, who act in self defence, to sell our goods at a sacrifice to these foreigners, who are "tempted" to buy these "cheap productions of ours," but cannot be "tempted" to send us their productions at a low price. Holding the specie, which we drive away for sake of "economy," they always get the advantage of us. In the interim—between "plenty money" and "hard money" seasons—if the system worked perfectly, it would still be a bad one, on account of the periodical revolutions, the effects of which have just been described; but it does not; it occasions local glut and scarcities, which are very injurious.—Nothing, then, can be more delusive than the idea of "economy" in our use of specie. Foreigners get all the advantages, both in prosperous and dull seasons of business. The community gets no "accommodations" which could not be afforded under a pure metallic currency, as we have already seen. The banks get no more interest for lending an unsound and fluctuating currency, than they would if they lent a sound and permanent currency. They are merely a machinery for taxing American industry for the benefit of foreigners; first coaxing, and then forcing us to promote their interests in their own way. The power they have over their debtors, is the only substantial advantage secured to them by the system, while these debtors, together with the nation at large, suffer the evils we have mentioned. A desire to retain this control over traders, and over their property, is the real cause of their resistance to reform.

The idea of "economizing" specie, by substituting a credit currency for it, (thereby making it unproduc-

tive, and lessening the aggregate national stock of specie,) for the purpose of bringing into circulation an additional productive capital, when the VERY OBJECT is to keep out of circulation a most useful kind of capital, the circulation of which is absolutely necessary for the general welfare, is one of those delusive, contradictory and fatal absurdities, which has haunted the brains of political economists for many years.—No clear-headed man, who will take pains to keep always in sight the nature of VALUE and the peculiar office performed by the standard of value—money—in aiding the exchange of products and the direction of industry in the great work of production, can even advocate, it appears to us, any of the favorite schemes devised to "save the expense of specie." We might as well try to save the expense of eating and clothing and shelter.

At first the doctrine was, that a nation added to its wealth by using an irredeemable paper currency; now the doctrine is, that we can add to the national wealth by using a paper currency redeemable on demand.—Common sense would tell us, that the ultimate effect of substituting credit for specie must be, to put into the pockets of those who issued bills of credit the profits, which would otherwise induce owners of mines to supply our wants for currency with the best and universal standard of value. To discourage the development of useful products is no "economy." Nor is there a greater absurdity than the notion that coins are dormant and unproductive capital. The capital, in the shape of gold and silver, which lies "dormant and unproductive" in the mines is a loss to the community, who, if these resources were brought into activity, would enjoy a sound and permanent, instead of a fluctuating currency. These metals are precisely as "dormant and unproductive" capital, when lying in the earth, unfit for immediate use, as when lying in the coffers of banks or of individuals, circulating among the people, ready for use as occasion may require. The real question to be met, then, is whether we will have them within our reach, and ready for use; or put them out of our reach, where they shall remain not ready for use, when our wants require them.

It should never be forgotten, that the idea of "economy"—"saving the expense of coin"—is the ONLY substantial advantage claimed for the credit currency system; that those who make the claim admit, that it "has by its side a great danger;" that it gives to the banks a moral power over their debtors and the community at large, which is stronger than the supreme law; that it was intended to be prohibited by our Constitution, and produces the very effects which that instrument intended to guard against. That this "economy" is the sole advantage claimed, is admitted by Mr Gallatin in a passage not quoted, in which he expresses himself thus:—

"It is clear that the community derives no OTHER advantage from the substitution, than the accommodations which the banks are thereby enabled to afford, and FOR WHICH THE BORROWERS PAY THE USUAL RATE OF INTEREST. [Accommodations, he it remembered, which could be afforded under even a pure metallic currency, at the same rates and without endangering the permanency of the currency.] The immediate profit derived from the paper currency is received EXCLUSIVELY by the banks; about three fourths by the State banks and one fourth by that of the United States."

THE ONLY "ECONOMY" THAT IS PRACTICABLE IS, saving the wear of coin and the expense of circulating and remitting, by issuing the kind of paper currency which we have mentioned in a former paper, based on an actual deposit and pledge, to the whole amount of the issues. By adopting a metallic currency we get all the permanency necessary; by adopting the paper money we propose, we can get all the security required, and all the convenience of a paper medium of exchange.—Mint certificates would be, it appears to us, the best currency that can be devised. But we reserve our remarks on this subject for our next.

EQUAL LAWS TO SECURE TO ALL EQUAL RIGHTS.

Anecdote.—In the town of E—n, (Conn.) there lives a very worthy and pious deacon, who has for many years dealt in groceries, and who, before Temperance Societies were in vogue as much as at the present day, did not think it wicked to sell all the rum he could on week days—on Sundays he would not meddle with the tap under ordinary circumstances, but in cases of sickness, &c. he used to stretch his conscience into a compliance with his customers' wishes. He was waited upon one Sunday morning by a waggish neighbor, who thought himself in want of the "crittur," and who wore a face long enough to make a suit of mourning for the whole family. The Deacon, not doubting that some calamity had overtaken him, readily set about supplying his wants, and while he was putting up the spirit, the following dialogue took place:—"What's the matter, Mr S. any of your family sick?" "No, Deacon, worse than that!" "None of them dead, I hope." "Oh no, deacon, worse than that!" "Worse than that! why what can the matter be?" "Why to tell you the truth deacon," said the wag, who in the mean time had got possession of the spirit—"I've got a d—d cousin come to see me."

The Columbus (Ohio) Hemisphere contradicts the report that the Governor of that state had ordered out a military force to secure possession of the land claimed by the Territory of Michigan. The Hemisphere says—

"The Executive of Ohio does not anticipate that a military array will be necessary in executing the enactments of the General Assembly, nor will any force be in preparation. We have no doubt, however, should the authorities of Michigan injudiciously attempt by force, to prevent the Commissioners from a discharge of their duty, that in that case, force will be employed, but not till then."

"Melanie, and other Poems, by N. P. Willis," are now in press at London, and will soon be published in this country, where the copy right is secured.

Mr Kendall's Concert, to-night, promises to be like his last, a brilliant affair.

Melancholy Casualty.—Eleven lives lost.—On Sunday night last, a canoe boat belonging to Mr. Wm. Rivers, in attempting to cross from the city to James Island, the wind being high at the time, was capsized shortly after putting off from South Bay. There were twelve Negroes on board, ten of whom were immediately drowned. The other two clung to the boat, until she drifted near the beach at Fort Johnson, when one of them sunk from exhaustion; and the other, who had tied himself to the boat, was driven ashore with her near the fort, and taken up barely alive and with but little hope of his recovery.—*Charleston Mercury.*

## POLICE COURT.

"Pride of personal character."—Scarcely a day elapses, without an application at the Police Court, for a criminal process for outrages on "the immediate jewels of our souls," reputation; but invariably without success. The last application, a fair specimen of all, occurred yesterday forenoon, when Mrs Catherine D. wanted the "Court to do something to Dan Crawley, for abusing her wid bad names not fit to be repeated before gentlemen."

Magis.—What has he done my good woman? Mrs. Cath.—It's much that he has done, and more that he's said, yer honor.—Yer honor must know that I'm a poor body that washes other pable's clawthes, [probably true; but by the same token, she but seldom washes her own, judging from appearance.] Well, I had jist left me tub filled wid clawthes—some shirts, yer honor, and petticoats, yer honor, and ladies linen, saving yer honor's pristin, that were jist dropped into the first wathur. The tub might be standing in the intry like, and while they were sawkin, I thought I'd jist go into my room, to git me culd man a bit of dinner, whin he cam home—for me culd man is a honest, peaceable crathure that works hard for a livin.—Well, whin I come into the intry, who should I find but Dan Crawley, at work a dirtying my wathur—and says I til him, what is that yer doing wid my wathur—"It's none of yer business, ye blackguard," says he to me—"That's civil in ye," says I; "but it's no blackguard, that I'm, but a decent woman and the mother of a child," said I til him, maning to give him as good as he sent.

Magis.—Well, what are you going to do about it? Mrs. Cath.—It's not polite at all, I'm thinking, to have him publish up and down all Broad street, that I'm a blackguard, widout making good his words.

Magis.—If you compel him to make his words good that certainly will be no advantage to you.

Mrs. Cath.—Och, but it will, yer honor, for they want to make strife betwene me and me husband—and whin my husband gets wind that Dan called me a blackguard, I'm afraid he'll be put against me, unless I make Dan prove it."

But notwithstanding the urgent reasons advanced by Mrs C. his honor denied granting a warrant, and he advised her, if she was desirous of conciliating the affection and esteem of her husband, by making Dan prove that she was a blackguard, to apply to a lawyer for a writ.

Villainous Outrage.—An individual by the name of Amasa Jones was examined yesterday afternoon, upon a charge of committing an aggravated assault, by attempting a most atrocious outrage on a little girl, between 9 and 10 years of age. The preliminary examination was private, as is usual in such cases. Jones is a married man, and has a family, but they are not in this city. He was committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

Receiving Stolen Goods.—Charles L. Cook, who has for some time past kept an apothecary shop in Broad street, was also arraigned yesterday afternoon, upon a charge of receiving stolen goods. Benjamin F. Baxter, the boy whose extensive robberies were noticed, for the second time, in our report yesterday, was an apprentice to Cook. Information having been communicated to the officers that Cook had recently sent a trunk of suspected goods to Hingham, his final examination was postponed till intelligence can be obtained from thence. In the mean time he was committed.

Lodolphus C. Shelton employed as a porter, in the stores of Messrs. Stoddard & Co., was arraigned for stealing 50 yards of silk from the store. For some time past, he had been in the habit of pilloining goods, and it was ascertained, that he had sold several pieces to auctioneers and others. When arrested, about \$400 worth were found in his trunk. Committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

Michael Hamilton, mentioned in our Police Court Report, yesterday and the day before, is not the individual of the same name employed by Samuel B. Pierce & Co. Union Street.

Latest from Europe.—Capt. Devereaux, of the Dromed, arrived at this port last evening, from Cadiz, 1st March, and informs Messrs. Topliff, that every thing was quiet in Spain when he left, and the Carlists losing ground daily. Heard nothing relative to our affairs with France.

We learn from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that the Rev. Walter Cotton has been assigned to the Chaplaincy of the Charlestown Navy Yard, as successor to the Rev. Mr. Everett, who has gone to sea on board the frigate Constitution.

Mr. Charles R. Vickery has been appointed Postmaster at Taunton, in place of Mr. Joseph L. Lord, resigned. Mr. Vickery is an active and intelligent gentleman, and will make a most excellent public officer.

Accident.—This afternoon about 5 o'clock, a son of Mr. Kyle, 22 Cross street, was run over by a truck, in Scott's Court, and instantly killed.—*Mechanics' News Room.*

The Treasurer of the Fatherless and Widows Society acknowledges the receipt of five hundred dollars, a legacy from a deceased friend.

The Steamboat Mail was in at 4 o'clock yesterday, but brought no news.

Facts Stated and Information Wanted.—On the 4th day of June, 1827, was left at Mr. Abraham Bennett's, at the head of Cayuga Lake, two miles north of Ithaca, an infant female child, said by the woman who left it to be six months of age, and supposed by Mrs. Bennett to have been about that age. No name was ever left for the child, as it was only pretended to be left for a short time. The child had black eyes, brown hair, and a fair skin. The woman called herself Sylvia Buck, and said she was from the above named place. Mr. Bennett's family are of opinion that the child had been stolen from some family in the Black River country, and they further represent that they have some recollection of an advertisement for a stolen child about that time. The young lady, now about seventeen, is exceedingly desirous of learning the history of her parentage, and who her relations are, if any she have.—She is a very respectable young lady, and well worthy of being owned by any parents. Any information respecting the above mysterious affair would be thankfully received. The young lady resides in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y. Information may be given through the Postmaster at Ovid.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, April 3.—In the House, bill concerning the use of Perkins's Steel Plates, passed to a second reading.

Resolve for the distribution of the State Survey—rejected.

Bill reported, and passed to a third reading, to regulate Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

Twenty members had leave of absence. Bill concerning prosecutions for the collection of fines imposed by Courts Martial—postponed indefinitely. Also bill to increase the salary of the Attorney General.

Bill in addition to the trustee act—passed to a third reading. Also bill in addition to an act establishing the salary of the Clerks of Judicial Courts. Also bill to repeal an act relating to petitions for Railroad, Turnpike, and Canal Corporations.

Bill limiting the liabilities of bonds for Guardians' sureties: passed to be engrossed—sent up.

Bill to prevent the introduction of Foreign Paupers, was read a second time, amended, and pending some remarks thereon by Mr. Blake of Boston, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, three several resolves on the petition of Timothy Bailey: passed to a 2d reading. Also resolve on petition of Joseph Fitch. Also resolves making appropriation for the survey of Boston harbor. Also bill for the sealing Hay Scales, &c.

Bill concerning repairs of highways: rejected. Bill concerning Bears, Foxes, &c.: passed to be enacted.

The Senate then went into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Gaol Limit bill, and after some time spent thereon, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Resignation of Mr. Dunlap.—We noticed yesterday with pleasure in one of the morning's papers, the correspondence between the District Attorney and the Judges of the Circuit and District Court, most creditable in all respects to the parties concerned. We regret that disease should deprive us of the services of a faithful and valuable officer, for we fear that from his party ranks, in our own vicinity at least, his equal cannot be easily selected. Mr. Dunlap's health, no doubt, has materially suffered by his intense application to the late interesting case of the Spanish pirates,—a case which for continued length of mental exertion is perhaps unequalled in the annals of American jurisprudence. Those who witnessed too his urbanity under all circumstances during its progress, his patience, his liberality, his profound research and promptness, must confess that few professional men could have sustained the effort without sinking under it. We sincerely trust that a warmer climate, to which we have been informed he intends to resort as soon as his health will admit, will restore him to his usefulness as a barrister and a citizen.—*Atlas.*

We learn from the Charleston Courier, of the 26th ult., that the trial of M. M'Elmora, for the murder of Col. Myers, took place in Columbia week before last, and that the jury could not agree upon their verdict, and were discharged on Saturday night. The prisoner was remanded to jail, to await his trial in October next.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The steamer Memphis, at New Orleans on the 13th ult. reported seven inches snow at Nashville on the 4th, and the thermometer seven degrees below zero. The Upper Mississippi at a good boating stage, and the ice running. Ohio low and rising; ice running so thick that boats cannot ascend.—*Ibid.*

William Hurlick, the collector of militia fines in Philadelphia, who made a brutal assault, a few weeks since, upon a young man named Cresson, against whom he had a demand, has received the reward of his cowardly act. He was tried before the Mayor's Court on Monday, found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the County Jail.—*Phila. Gaz.*

Capt. Wenson, of the Schr. Forest, when off Cape Cod, bearing W. N. W. 25 distant, boarded the Schr. William & Henry, Capt. Mariner, of Portland, bound to Havana; which had capsized in the late gale, and took off Capt. mate, and five men, who had been on the wreck 29 hours, Cargo—lumber, fish and butter—all a total loss.—*Gloucester Dem.*

It is reported that the Governor has appointed John Anderson Esq. of this city and Col. Peter H. Green of Bath, pursuant to a resolve of the Legislature, to visit the Canadas for the purpose of consulting with the inhabitants upon the practicability and the means of a Rail Road communication with the seaboard of Maine.—*Portland Courier.*

Great Fire at Vicksburg, Miss.—A most destructive fire occurred at Vicksburg, Miss. on the night of the 26th ult., by which a house occupied as an Insurance office, and several firms as stores, and a brick dry goods store, were totally destroyed. Loss estimated at seventy thousand dollars.

The Pilot boat Comfort was sunk off Dewee's on the 25th ult. by coming in contact with the schooner Ann Anorum. The captain and two negroes were saved with difficulty.

The Small Pox has made its appearance in the easterly part of East Hartford, and we understand that quite a number have been exposed.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB, No. 1.—There will be a Union meeting of the Standing and Junior Standing Committee, at Democratic Hall, (Globe Hotel) THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Per Order, ISAAC T. DUPEE, Recording Secretary. EDWARD A. VOSE, Secretaries.

BUNKER HILL! THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF CHARLESTOWN are requested to meet at the Democratic News Room, on MONDAY Evening at 7 o'clock, to make a nomination of ten persons to be ballotted for as Delegates, on Wednesday Evening next, to represent this town in the District Convention, on the 10th inst.

ADJOURNMENT! THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF CHARLESTOWN are reminded that their meeting for the choice of Delegates to attend the District Convention at Lexington, on the 10th inst, stands adjourned to WEDNESDAY next, 8 o'clock, at the Town Hall.

FRANKLIN TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S A monthly meeting of the F. T. S. will be held THU. EVENING, April 4th. Per Order, ALFRED MUDGE, Sec'y.

MARRIED In this city, Caleb C. Cowley to Hannah E. Lander—Nathan Cross Wheeler to Hannah Cushing.

In this city, by Rev Mr Streeter, Ebenezer French to Sarah R. French. On Thursday evening, by Rev Mr Taylor, Archibald Wilson to Jane Brown Fraser, both of this city.

In Charlestown, by the Rev Mr Jackson, Wm Keere, of this city, to Jane Ann Jones, of id.

In Dorchester, by Rev Mr Sanford, James Jenkins of Milton, to Susan Holbrook, of id.

In Salem, David Dart to Malvina Trendwell.

In Barnstable, Barnabas Davis, of Boston, to Abby Bacon, daughter of the late Ebenezer Bacon Esq.

In Canaan, N. H. in the Garden of Eden, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev Mr Evans, Horatio Gates of Gates Gore, to Sybil Hues, of Lyme.

DIED. In Newton, 2d inst, Harriet M. youngest child of Jonas Smith, 2 years and 4 mos.

In North Salem, Mrs Abigail Berry, formerly of Middleton, 90 years.

In Bradford, Andrew Aiken, a patriot of the revolution, who fought at Bunker Hill and Bennington, 80.

SHIP-NEWS.—1835. PORT OF BOSTON—APRIL 3, 1835.

ARRIVED. Ship Dromed, Devereux, Flushing 1st, Cowes 14th Feb, and Cadiz 1st March; at Cowes ship Harvest, of Plymouth, for Amsterdam; bark Queen Mab, in Isle of France. At London, ship St Lawrence, Weston, for New York 1st March; Henry Thompson, Parsons, do do; brig Ark, Stickney, for Boston

1st March. At Cadiz, ship Mary, N York, unc; brig Edwin, Vera Cruz, de; Champion, Freeman, disg; Wanderer, for N York; ship Warsaw, Drew, N York, do 24th; ship Mt Hope, Bosc, continued to be sold 10th March. Brig Gen. Snow, Philadelphia. Brig Gen. Henry Goldsmith, Johnson, Annapolis, NS. Brig Gen. Consolation, Corbet, Colchester. Brig Gen. Harriet, Worcester, St Andrews. Brig Gen. Cambridge, Hall, New York. Brig Gen. Webster, Baker, New York. Brig Gen. Everline, Knight, Portland. Brig Gen. Harriet, Holmes, Plymouth. Brig Gen. Thetis, Robbins, Plymouth.

CLEARED.

Ship Konusset, Pratt, New Orleans; bark Jane, Green, Maine; ship Ithaca, Wier, Beck, St John, NB; Oscar, Baker, Kennerly, Apthorpe, Scudler, Tiger, Lewis; Florence, Adams; Banner, Lewis, and Waukegan, Green, New York; Mary, Patterson, New Bedford; Desiah, Coombs, Bath; Wm Tell, Bennet, Dover; Nun, Cook, Newburyport; ship Julia Ann, Nantucket.

Brig Nautilus, Bangs, hence, at Rio Grande, prev to Jan 20.

SALEM, April 1—cleared Susan, Wian, Cayenne; Caroline, Silva, Terceira.

NEW YORK 1—ar steamer Columbia, Coffey, Charleston 26th ult.

Cleared brig Ponce, Gould, Ponce; Merida, Lincoln, Sial; Maria, Morton, Laguna, Arica; Havana, Margaret, Pepper, Bordeaux; schs Orleans, Compliance, and Tremont, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1—ar bark Isabella, Kuriz, Amsterdam.

Cleared brig Emily Davis, Laguna; Tiberius, New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, March 30—cleared ship Napier, Lucas, Bremen; brig Niobe, Fish, Pernambuco.

RICHMOND March 26—ar brig Lavinia, Tisdale, New Orleans.

Sailed sch Hiram, Chase, Boston.

NORFOLK, March 28—ar brig Sterling, Chase, Lynhaven Bay, where she has been ashore.

29—ar schs Lucy & Abigail, Baker, Boston; Mariner, Newburyport.

CHARLESTON, March 25—cleared brig Cervantes, Kendrick, Boston.

26th—ar brig Grand Turk, French, Richmond.

27th—ar bark Chiff, Eldridge, Boston—17th, lost overboard.

Albion Collins, seaman, of Cape Cod.

29—cleared brig Octavia, Cross, Boston.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10—ar ship Merchant, Jordan, Liverpool; brig Sarah & Fleece, Castine.

11—ar ships Core, Prescott, Boston; Sladain, Simpson, Liverpool; brig George Goddington, and Aurora, Havana; & William, and Chocaw, Boston.

12—ar ship Olympia, Gay, Havre.

Cleared ships Celia, Davidson, and Margaret Forbes, King, Liverpool.

13—ar ship Bazaar, Homan, Liverpool.

Cleared ships Martin, Grev, and Romulus, Harding, Liverpool; brig Tona, Winchenbach, Africa; Majestic, Perry, Boston.

COLCHESTER, N. S.—Sch Consolation—40 cords wood—4 ton oil.

ST ANDREWS—Sch Heroine—63 tons plaster—20 boxes herring—16 hides.

DRUGS, &c.—5 brls Refined Camphor, 50 brls Refined Salt Petre, 5 cases Flake Manna—20 do Roli Brimstone, 3 cases flower Sulphur—20 lbs fresh Anise Seed, 3 cases Opium—20 do old English Shaving Soap, 500 lbs Oxalic Acid—with a large assortment of Medicines, and Chemicals, &c. &c.—for sale by F. S. & N. CARRUTH, 4 Long wharf.

PAINTS, &c.—1000 lbs Paris Green—2000 do French 40—500 lbs Verdigris—500 lbs Prussia Blue, No 1 and 2—500 do Chrome Green—2000 do Yellow—1000 do Vermilion—10 tons dry and ground White Lead—25 brls Linseed Oil—with a large assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs. For sale low by F. S. & N. CARRUTH, No 4 Long wharf.

REMOVAL. DELANO & WHITNEY have removed from South Market street to No 55 & 56 Chatham street, and are now in possession of a large stock of DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, DYING DRUGS and WINDOW GLASS, on the most favorable terms. e22w56—J27

LEAF TOBACCO.—37 hds Missouri Cigar Leaf Tobacco. 53 hds Kentucky Tobacco; 250 bales St Domingo do 400000 Havana do 20 do Cuba do For sale by JOHN CLARK, Jr. No 30 Long wharf.

TO LET, OR SELL.—A convenient Store, with two counting rooms, large yard, and a large wharf, and immediate possession given. Inquire of HENSHAW & CO. isec6p7

SPRING GOODS.—CHARLES W. FOSTER has received a general assortment of new French Goods which he offers for sale at No 15 Kilby street. m2 epistw—eopis2m5

COALS.—300 chaldrons Virginia—also, Newcastle and Sydney for smith's use—for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by TIRRELL & MOSMAN, Cross, near Fulton street. m28 is1w—os3w

PUMICE STONE—SQUILLS.—30 tons Pumice Stone—14 bags Squills—for sale low close an account by ALFRED GREENOUGH, No 40 India wharf. m19 is2w

WANTED.—A large second hand Cotton or Wool Picker, in good order—inquire, at SAMUEL HOOD'S, Manilla Mat Maker, South Boston. 51s—m31

WANTED.—A second hand Copper Distill of about 80 gallons capacity. Apply at No 22 Long Wharf. m30 atis

WHITE BEANS.—100 bushels White Beans—for sale by BAXTER & DUTTON, No 34 Central wharf. m31

COAT MAKERS WANTED.—3 or 4 first rate, at JOHN WILSON & SONS, 24 Court street—apply immediately. m18

FRESH SPRING GOODS.—HOW & JONES, No 63 Milk street, have just received a large and extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestic Piece Goods, which they offer for sale, low for Cash. episw 63

PAPER HANGINGS.—NEW STYLE.—KILBY PAGE, No 9 Court street, has just received, per Louvre, and Rhone via New York, a splendid assortment of Paper Hangings, including a great variety of the newest Paris patterns, for drawing rooms, entries, chambers, &c. with rich borders to match—together with an assortment of lithographic designs, for fire borders. 2awiswT88 m31

BEEF, CANDLES, TONGUES AND TRIED TALLOW. 400 boxes Candles, 7½, 8 and 10's, 100 barrels of Mess Beef, 30 half barrels of Mess Beef, 30 half barrels of Tongues, Prime Mess Beef for Family use, Tried Tallow in barrels and small kegs. For sale by WALTER WELSH, at Bull 61 & 63 Faneuil Hall Market. 1awis2m5—m7

NATHANIEL P. SNELLING respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute any orders in the line of his profession at the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike manner, having made extensive alterations by the addition of the store conducting a general Tailoring Establishment on the most extensive scale, and by strict attention to his calling, at least to merit a share of public patronage. Having made arrangements with Merchant Tailors in New York and Philadelphia to transmit immediately on arrival the London Fashions, which will enable gentlemen to furnish themselves in the first style, and sooner than can be







